

as providing a strong boost for two immediate priorities.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
August 6, 1996.

NOTE: H.R. 3603, approved August 6, was assigned Public Law No. 104–180.

**Statement on Signing the
Developmental Disabilities
Assistance and Bill of Rights Act
Amendments of 1996**

August 6, 1996

Today, I am pleased to sign into law S. 1757, the “Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Amendments of 1996.” This legislation would extend for 3 years the authorization of appropriations under the Act.

During the 25 years since its enactment, the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act has made a crucial difference in the lives and futures of Americans with developmental disabilities and their families. Through this Act, Federal funds support the development and operation of developmental disabilities councils, protection and advocacy activities, university-affiliated programs, and projects of national significance. This crucial investment has provided the structure to assist people with developmental disabilities to reach their maximum potential.

When first conceived by President Kennedy, Dr. Elizabeth Boggs, and others, the primary emphasis of developmental disabilities programs was on access to institutional facilities. Today, the focus is on helping people to obtain the support they need to make choices about how to live, particularly in family or community settings. The developmental disabilities programs emphasize fundamental system change, including legal services and advocacy and capacity building at the State and local levels. They also continue to spur progress and create opportunities in the everyday lives of children and adults with developmental and other significant disabilities in ways unimaginable a generation ago.

Beginning in the mid-seventies, individuals with disabilities and their families began to work for, and gain passage of, key Federal and State legislation regarding educational access, barrier-free design, and employment. The resulting legislation has helped to open doors that had been slammed shut for decades. It was once common for people with disabilities to be denied access to community schools, swimming pools, banks, restaurants, and even to the voting booth. Today, these actions are not only illegal, but would be considered beyond the pale by the American people.

Americans with disabilities are helping to redefine what it means to have a disability in America and what it means to be a full, contributing citizen. I am pleased to support continuation of the developmental disabilities programs that have meant so much to Americans with disabilities.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
August 6, 1996.

NOTE: S. 1757, approved August 6, was assigned Public Law No. 104–183.

**Executive Order 13013—Amending
Executive Order No. 10163, The
Armed Forces Reserve Medal**

August 6, 1996

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including my authority as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 10163 as amended, is further amended by striking out sections 3 and 4 and inserting in lieu thereof the following new sections 3 and 4:

“3. The Armed Forces Reserve Medal may be awarded to members or former members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States who meet one or more of the following three criteria.

a. The member has completed a total of 10 years of honorable service in one or more of such reserve components, including annual active duty and inactive duty training as required by appropriate

regulations, provided that (1) such 10 years of service was performed within a period of 12 consecutive years, (2) such service shall not include service in a regular component of the armed forces, including the Coast Guard, but (A) service in a reserve component that is concurrent, in whole or in part, with service in a regular component of the armed forces shall be included in computing the required 10 years of reserve service, and (B) any period of time during which reserve service is interrupted by service in a regular component of the armed forces shall be excluded in computing, and shall not be considered a break in, the said period of 12 consecutive years, and (3) such service shall not include service for which the Naval Reserve Medal or the Marine Corps Reserve Medal has been or may be awarded.

b. On or after August 1, 1990, the member was called to active duty and served under sections 12301(a), 12302, 12304, 12406 (formerly sections 672(a), 673, 673b, 3500, and 8500) and Chapter 15 of title 10, United States Code, or, in the case of the United States Coast Guard Reserve, section 712 of title 14, United States Code.

c. On or after August 1, 1990, the member volunteered and served on active duty in support of specific U.S. military operations or contingencies designated by the Secretary of Defense.

4. Not more than one Armed Forces Reserve Medal may be awarded to any one person. The member shall receive the medal with the distinctive design of the reserve component with which the person served at the time of award or in which such person last served. The medal is awarded with the appropriate appurtenance that denotes the manner in which the award was earned, either through completion of 10 years of service, mobilization, or volunteering for, and serving on, active duty in support of operations or contingencies designated by the Secretary of Defense. For each succeeding mobilization, volunteering for, and serving on, active duty in support of operations or contingencies, or 10-year period of service

as above described, and a suitable appurtenance may be awarded, to be worn with the medal in accordance with appropriate regulations."

William J. Clinton

The White House,
August 6, 1996.

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NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on August 9.

Remarks Honoring the 1996 United States Olympic Team

August 7, 1996

Thank you very much. I want to welcome Dr. Walker here and Dick Schultz and Maynard Jackson and others who come from the Olympic committee and from Atlanta. I want to say also a special word of thanks to the Vice President, who worked so hard on America's contribution to the Olympic games, who can't be here today, and to my good friend Mack McLarty for all the work they did to help the Olympics succeed.

And I want to welcome the coaches and the family members who are here. But most of all, I want to welcome you here. I want you to know, you've caused us two problems: one is, none of us got any sleep for the last 2 weeks, and I don't think we hurt the public interest—[*laughter*—but we enjoyed watching you, sometimes until one o'clock in the morning. The second thing you have done is good in a way; we've all intensified our training schedule around here—[*laughter*—since we watched the Olympics. But I asked my staff if there were any special requests that I should make of you, and an enormous number of people asked if we could get the women's soccer team to teach us that belly slide. [*Laughter*]

As all of you know, this was a very great thing for the United States. When Hillary and I had a chance to come and meet with you at the beginning before the Olympics began, I said that we would cheer when you won and cry when you lost, but that your efforts and what you symbolized for America